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Carnot, would, in the interest of a durable peace, be content with only Belgium. The idea of making a buffer state, advocated by Hoche, was rejected. The organization in every sphere of life given to the country when finally annexed outright, and the character, methods, aims, successes, failures of the Napoleonic régime from 1802 to 1814 are treated in a masterly and impressive manner. This book is a work of fine scholarship, extraordinarily rich in content, distinguished by penetrating analysis, by a nice discrimination in the selection of material, and by restraint and clarity of judgment. It would be impossible to summarize this volume, and it would be difficult to over-praise it. It is a fresh, substantial, and extremely interesting contribution to the literature of the period.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

*Life and Letters of Thomas Hodgkin, Fellow of University College, D.C.L. Oxford and Durham, D.Litt. Dublin.* By LOUISE CREIGHTON. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1917. Pp. xiii, 445. \$4.50.)

MRS. CREIGHTON'S qualifications for writing a life of Thomas Hodgkin will be admitted by all who have followed the progress of historical studies in England during the generation now just passing from the stage. The efficient companion of her husband, the late Bishop of London, throughout his career as writer of history, editor of useful manuals, and organizer of historical instruction, she was a central figure in the extraordinary literary activities of that creative epoch. Through this participation in Creighton's work she came into relations of friendship with his friend Hodgkin and was thus marked out as the natural person to undertake an appreciation of his personality and his work.

There could hardly have been two ways of entrance upon the career of the historian more different than those of Creighton and Hodgkin. Creighton's was the academic approach, following the conventional lines of public school training, a university course, and then a life of clerical preparation and practice. His face was set steadily on the road of ecclesiastical preferment toward the highest goal. Yet when in the year 1875 he first made acquaintance with Hodgkin, then, in his forty-fourth year, occupied with the first plans for his great work on *Italy and her Invaders*, he was quick to perceive a kindred spirit. Hodgkin, excluded from the great universities by his Quaker birth and now involved in all the detail of a banker's profession in the purely commercial atmosphere of Newcastle, was as complete an amateur in historical study as ever touched a pen. Yet between the two began a continuous give and take of learning and enthusiasm profitable to both and lasting as long as Creighton lived.

Mrs. Creighton touches upon one aspect of this diversity of attitude in her introduction, warning her readers that in regard to the deepest

preoccupation of Dr. Hodgkin's life, his Quaker religious faith, she necessarily writes as an outsider. This being understood, we are impressed with her sympathetic comprehension of this whole side of her subject's character. She presents him as an historical student possessed by a profound conviction of the constant working of a divine purpose in human life. As he felt his own life to be the following of a divine guidance, so he was always seeing in the life of nations, especially in the persons of great leaders, a drama of moral development. Readers of his books will recognize the consequences of this dramatic attitude and will recall the storm of just criticism which it called forth. Mrs. Creighton passes lightly over this aspect of Hodgkin's historical work, but shows convincingly how the early amateurishness of his method gave place gradually to the more professional quality.

The method of the book is mainly chronological. After a brief sketch of Hodgkin's early life, the beginnings of legal study, and the struggle with ill-health, it goes on to his decision to become a banker and his settlement at Newcastle. The narrative is held to the narrowest limits consistent with clearness, and the personal flavor is supplied by copious selections from the letters which were the writer's most natural medium of self-expression. Later the topical method is used more freely, with groups of letters to illustrate the several topics.

Whatever we may think of Hodgkin's merits as an historian, there can hardly be two opinions as to his extraordinary quality as a man. Of him, if of any one, it could be said that everything human interested him, and he wished to have a hand in the shaping of every interest with which he came into contact. His energy was unbounded and his industry tireless. He was one of those rare persons who can utilize a quarter of an hour, a perilous gift, from the evil consequences of which he was not altogether exempt. His nature was essentially expansive, meeting men half-way, full of buoyant humor with corresponding moments of depression. He enjoyed everything—work, play, travel, talk, music, everything but the theatre, against which his Quaker training had given him an unconquerable prejudice.

The magnitude of his literary output is shown in a bibliographical appendix chronologically arranged and containing no less than two hundred and six publications. All members of the historian's craft will welcome this revealing portrait of one of the most picturesque figures among their fellow-workers.

E. EMERTON.

*The History of Europe from 1862 to 1914, from the Accession of Bismarck to the Outbreak of the Great War.* By LUCIUS HUDSON HOLT, Ph.D., Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army, Professor of English and History in the United States Military Academy, and ALEXANDER WHEELER CHILTON, Captain of Infantry, U. S. A., Assistant Professor of History in the United